

Acronyms

Glossary

List of Preparers



Acronyms

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter
AAQS	ambient air quality standards
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AHC	Anasazi Heritage Center
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
AMS	Analysis of the Management Situation
APD	Application for Permit to Drill
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
AQATSD	Air Quality Assessment Technical Support Document
AQRV	Air Quality Related Value
AR	Administrative Record
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
AUM	animal unit month
B/W	black/white
BA	Biological Assessment
Bbls	barrels
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
BO	Biological Opinion
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CAA	Clean Air Act
CASTnet	Clean Air Status and Trends Network
CCR	Code of Colorado Regulations
CDOW	Colorado Division of Wildlife
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CDWR	Colorado Division of Water Resources
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CNHP	Colorado Natural Heritage Program
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
COA	condition of approval
CRM	Cultural Resource Monitor
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
CRS	Colorado Revised Statute
CSDO	Colorado State Demography Office
CSU	Controlled Surface Use

CWA	Clean Water Act of 1977
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DRMP	Draft Resource Management Plan
DWCD	Dolores Water Conservancy District
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFRP	Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Plan
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERC	energy release component
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
ESI	Ecological Site Inventory
FAR	Functional At-Risk
FLAG	Federal Land Managers' Air Quality Related Values Workgroup
FLM	Federal Land Manager
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FLTFA	Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act
FMP	Fire Management Plan
FMZ	Fire Management Zone
FOGRMA	Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act
FOGRS+FA	Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FOOGLRA	Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987
FRCC	Fire Regime Condition Class
GADP	Geographic Area Development Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpm	gallons per minute
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulfide
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HNH	Hovenweep National Monument
hp	horsepower
HRU	Human Resource Unit
HRV	historic range of variability
IBLA	Interior Board of Land Appeals
IC	internal combustion
ID	interdisciplinary
IMP	Integrated Monitoring Plan
IMPROVE	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments
ISA	Instant Study Area
kg/ha-yr	kilograms per hectare per year
km	kilometer
km ²	square kilometer
KOP	key observation point
kV	kilovolt
lb/hr	pounds per hour
LFM	live fuel moistures
LIZ	Landowner Initiated Zoning

LN	Lease Notice
LUP	Land Use Plan
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918
mcf	million cubic feet
Mesa Verde	Mesa Verde National Park
MIST	minimum impact suppression tactics
MLC	Montezuma Land Conservancy
MLE	maximum likelihood estimation
MMBtu	million British thermal units
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mph	miles per hour
MW	megawatt
MVIC	Montezuma Valley Irrigation Company
MW	megawatts
NA	not applicable
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NADP	National Atmospheric Deposition Program
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NDIS	Natural Diversity Information Source
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NEPDG	National Energy Policy Development Group
NF	non-functional
NGD	No Ground Disturbance
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NLCS	National Landscape Conservation System
NOA	Notice Of Availability
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO ₃	nitrate
NOx	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	National Research Council
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSO	No Surface Occupancy
O ³	Ozone
OAHP	Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
OHC	Operation Healthy Communities
OHV	off-highway vehicle
ORV	off-road vehicle
PAC	Protected Activity Center
Pb	Lead
PCA	Potential Conservation Area
PDI	Palmer Drought Index
PFC	Proper Functioning Condition
PGA	peak ground acceleration
PL	Public Law

PM	particulate matter
POD	Plan Of Development
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PSD	prevention of significant deterioration
RAWS	Remote Automatic Weather System
RFD	Reasonable, Foreseeable Development
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMZ	Recreation Management Zone
RNA	Resource Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreational Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	right-of-way
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes
SAR	search and rescue
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIL	Significant Impact Level
SJMA	San Juan Mountain Association
SJPL	San Juan Public Lands
SJRA	San Juan Recreation Area
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO ₄	sulfate
SOP	Standard Operating Practice
SQRU	Scenic Quality Rating Unit
SRDT	Solar Radiation, Delta Temperature
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
SRP	Special Recreation Permit
SSR	Site Specific Relocation
SWWF	Southwest willow flycatcher
tcf	trillion cubic feet
TDR	transfer of development rights
TES	threatened, endangered, or sensitive, or other special status
TL	timing limitation
TMDL	total maximum daily load
tpy	tons per year
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAF	United States Air Force
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOI	United States Department of the Interior
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USMS	United States Marshall Service
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	volatile organic compound
VRM	visual resource management
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
WQCC	Water Quality Control Commission
WQCD	Water Quality Control Division of CDPHE

WRCC	Western Regional Climatic Center
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSI	water source inventory
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
WSRA	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
WUI	wildland-urban interface

GLOSSARY

Administrative roads. Roads restricted from general public use. These roads are used for administration of oil and gas facilities, livestock grazing structures, research areas, and other such administrative uses. They are generally open for public travel by horseback or hiking (foot).

Allotment Management Plan (AMP). A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures, if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment. An AMP is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s), lessee(s), and other affected interests. Livestock grazing is considered in relation to other uses of the range and to renewable resources, such as watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An AMP establishes seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

Allotment. An area of land in which one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM lands but may also include other federally managed, state owned, and private lands. An allotment may include one or more separate pastures. Livestock numbers and periods of use are specified for each allotment.

Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS). Assessment of the current management direction. It includes a consolidation of existing data needed to analyze and resolve identified issues, a description of current BLM management guidance, and a discussion of existing problems and opportunities for solving them.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). An area within public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards (from H-6310-1, Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures).

Animal Unit Month (AUM). The amount of forage needed by an "animal unit" (AU) grazing for one month. The animal unit in turn is defined as one mature 1,000-pound cow and her suckling calf.

Backcountry Byways. Vehicle routes that traverse scenic corridors utilizing secondary or backcountry road systems. National backcountry byways are designated by the type of road and vehicle needed to travel the byway.

Big Game. Indigenous ungulate wildlife species that are hunted, such as elk, deer, bison, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope.

Candidate species. Taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their status and threats to support proposing the species for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA but for which issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions. Separate lists for plants, vertebrate animals, and invertebrate animals are published periodically in the Federal Register (from M6840, Special Status Species Manual) (from M6840, Special Status Species Manual).

Carrying capacity. The maximum population or level of activity that can be supported without degradation of the habitat or the population.

Clean Air Act of 1963 (CAA) and Amendments. Federal legislation governing air pollution control.

Closed. Generally denotes that an area is not available for a particular use or uses; refer to specific definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 sets forth the specific meaning of “closed” as it relates to off highway vehicle use, and 43 CFR 8364 defines “closed” as it relates to closure and restriction orders (from H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Condition of Approval (COA). A condition or provision (requirement) under which an Application for a Permit to Drill or a Sundry Notice is approved.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). An advisory council to the President of the United States established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews Federal programs to analyze and interpret environmental trends and information.

~ **Cross-Country travel.** Travel between designated roads.

Critical Habitat. An area occupied by a threatened or endangered species “on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species, and (2) which may require special management considerations or protection.”

Crucial winter range. That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of ten from the first heavy snowfall to spring green-up, or during a site-specific period of winter as defined for each Colorado Division of Wildlife Data analysis unit.

Designated roads. Specific roads identified by the BLM (or other agencies) where some type of motorized vehicle use is appropriate and allowed either seasonally or yearlong (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Disposal. Transfer of public land out of Federal ownership to another party through sale, exchange, or land law statutes.

Easement. A right afforded a person or agency to make limited use of another’s real property for access or other purposes.

Eligibility. Qualification of a river for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through the determination (professional judgment) that it is free-flowing and, with its adjacent land area, possesses at least one river-related value considered to be outstandingly remarkable (from M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

Endangered Species. Any species, which is in danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion of its range (from M6840, Special Status Species Manual).

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A detailed statement prepared by the responsible official in which a major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment is described, alternatives to the proposed action provided, and effects analyzed (from BLM National Management Strategy for OHV Use on Public Lands).

Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). Areas in which significant recreation opportunities and problems are limited and explicit recreation management is not required. Minimal management actions related to the Bureau’s stewardship responsibilities are adequate in these areas.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM's "Organic Act," which provides the majority of the BLM's legislated authority, direction policy and basic management guidance (from BLM National Management Strategy for OHV Use on Public Lands).

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC). Fire Regime Condition Classes are a measure describing the degree of departure from historical fire regimes, possibly resulting in alterations of key ecosystem components such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure, and fuel loadings. One or more of the following activities may have caused this departure: fire suppression, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, introduction and establishment of exotic plant species, introduced insects or disease, or other management activities.

Fire Suppression. All work activities connected with fire extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery of a fire and continuing until the fire is completely out.

Fluid Minerals. Oil, gas, coal bed natural gas, carbon dioxide, and geothermal resources.

Functioning at Risk. (1) Condition in which vegetation and soil are susceptible to losing their ability to sustain naturally functioning biotic communities. Human activities, past or present, may increase the risks. (2) Uplands or riparian-wetland areas that are properly functioning, but a soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation and lessens their ability to sustain natural biotic communities. Uplands are particularly at risk if their soils are susceptible to degradation. Human activities, past or present, may increase the risks (from H-4180-1, BLM Rangeland Health Standards Manual).

Grazing Preference. The total number of AUMs on public land apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a lessee.

Habitat. An environment, which meets a specific set of physical, biological, temporal, or spatial characteristics that satisfy the requirements of a plant or animal species or group of species for part or all of their life cycle.

Intermittent Stream. An intermittent stream is a flowing system under normal weather conditions. During the dry season and throughout minor drought periods, these streams will not exhibit flow. Geomorphological characteristics are not well defined and are often inconspicuous. In the absence of external limiting factors (pollution, thermal modifications, etc.), biology is scarce and adapted to the wet and dry conditions of the fluctuating water level.

Land Tenure adjustments. Ownership or jurisdictional changes are referred as "Land Tenure Adjustments". To improve the manageability of the BLM lands and improve their usefulness to the public, BLM has numerous authorities for "repositioning" lands into a more consolidated pattern, disposing of lands, and entering into cooperative management agreements. These land pattern improvements are completed primarily through the use of land exchanges, but also through land sales, jurisdictional transfers to other agencies, and through the use of cooperative management agreements and leases.

Land Use Plan (LUP). A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of FLPMA; an assimilation of land-use-plan level decisions developed through the planning process outlined in 43 CFR 1600, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed.

The term includes both RMPs and MFPs. (from H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Lease. Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) provides the BLM's authority to issue leases for the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands. Leases are issued for purposes such as a commercial filming, advertising displays, commercial or noncommercial croplands, apiaries, livestock holding or feeding areas not related to grazing permits and leases, harvesting of native or introduced species, temporary or permanent facilities for commercial purposes (does not include mining claims), residential occupancy, ski resorts, construction equipment storage sites, assembly yards, oil rig stacking sites, mining claim occupancy if the residential structures are not incidental to the mining operation, and water pipelines and well pumps related to irrigation and non-irrigation facilities. The regulations establishing procedures for the processing of these leases and permits are found in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 2920.

Limited. Designated areas and trails where the use of off-road vehicles is subject to restrictions, such as limiting the number or types of vehicles allowed, dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions), limiting use to existing roads and trails, or limiting use to designated roads and trails. Under the designated roads and trails designation, use would be allowed only on roads and trails that are signed for use. Combinations of restrictions are possible, such as limiting use to certain types of vehicles during certain times of the year (from BLM National Management Strategy for OHV Use on Public Lands).

Locatable Minerals. Minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by staking mining claims as authorized by the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. This includes deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale.

Mechanized travel. Travel using self-propelled bicycles. This is sometimes included in the definition of "non-motorized" but making the distinction is often important.

Mineral. Any naturally formed inorganic material, solid or fluid inorganic substance that can be extracted from the earth, any of various naturally occurring homogeneous substances (as stone, coal, salt, sulfur, sand, petroleum, water, or natural gas) obtained for man's use, usually from the ground. Under Federal laws, considered as locatable (subject to the general mining laws), leasable (subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920), and salable (subject to the Materials Act of 1947).

Mineral Estate. The ownership of minerals, including rights necessary for access, exploration, development, mining, ore dressing, and transportation operations.

Mineral Materials. Materials such as sand and gravel and common varieties of stone, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws, but that can be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Mining Claim. A parcel of land that a miner takes and holds for mining purposes, having acquired the right of possession by complying with the Mining Law and local laws and rules. A mining claim may contain as many adjoining locations as the locator may make or buy. There are four categories of mining claims: lode, placer, millsite, and tunnel site.

Motorized travel. Travel that uses some form of motorized vehicles, including dirt bikes (i.e., motorcycles), OHV (i.e., ATVs), and/or four-wheel and two-wheel drive full-size vehicles.

Multiple use. The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output (FLPMA) (from M6840, Special Status Species Manual).

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. A system of nationally designated rivers and their immediate environments that have outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in a free-flowing condition. The system consists of three types of streams: (1) recreation—rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad and that may have some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some impoundments or diversion in the past, (2) scenic—rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments with shorelines or watersheds still largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads, and (3) wild—rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trails, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

Nonfunctioning Condition. (1) Condition in which vegetation and ground cover are not maintaining soil conditions that can sustain natural biotic communities. (2) Riparian-wetland areas are considered to be in nonfunctioning condition when they do not provide adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows and thus are not reducing erosion, improving water quality, or other normal characteristics of riparian areas. The absence of a floodplain may be an indicator of nonfunctioning condition. (See also Properly Functioning Condition and Functioning at Risk [from H-4180-1, BLM Rangeland Health Standards Manual]).

Non-motorized travel. Travel not using a form of machinery, such as foot (hiking) or horseback riding.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV). Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) any non amphibious registered motorboat; (2) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) vehicles in official use; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Off-road. Is defined as cross-country travel between designated roads.

Open. Areas where both cross-country and designated road travel is allowed by all types of vehicles, at all times, anywhere in the area, subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in subparts 43 CFR 8341 and 8342. There are no "open areas" within the Monument.

Outstandingly Remarkable Value (ORV). A value among those listed in Section 1(b) of the Act: "scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values..." Other similar values, which may be considered, include ecological, biological or botanical, paleontological, hydrological, scientific or research values (from M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

Ozone. A faint blue gas produced in the atmosphere from chemical reactions of such sources as burning coal, gasoline and other fuels, and chemicals found in products including solvents, paints, hairsprays, etc.

Perennial Stream. Perennial streams carry flowing water continuously throughout the year, regardless of weather conditions. It exhibits well-defined geomorphological characteristics and in the absence of pollution, thermal modifications, or other man-made disturbances has the ability to support aquatic life. During hydrological drought conditions, the flow may be impaired.

Permitted Use. The forage allocated by, or under the guidance of, an applicable land use plan for livestock grazing in an allotment under a permit or lease, and is expressed in Animal Unit Months (AUMs) (43 CFR § 4100.0-5) (from H-4180-1, BLM Rangeland Health Standards Manual).

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). An air pollution-permitting program intended to ensure that air quality does not diminish in attainment areas.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation. Non-motorized, non-mechanized (except as provided by law), and undeveloped types of recreational activities. Bicycles are considered mechanical transport (from H-6310-1, Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures).

Proper Functioning Condition (PFC). (1) An element of the Fundamental of Rangeland Health for watersheds, and therefore a required element of State or regional standards and guidelines under 43 CFR § 4180.2(b). (2) Condition in which vegetation and ground cover maintain soil conditions that can sustain natural biotic communities. For riparian areas, the process of determining function is described in the BLM Technical Reference TR 1737-9. (3) Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; improve floodwater retention and groundwater recharge; develop root masses that stabilize stream banks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity. The functioning condition of riparian-wetland areas is influenced by geomorphic features, soil, water, and vegetation. (4) Uplands function properly when the existing vegetation and ground cover maintain soil conditions capable of sustaining natural biotic communities. The functioning condition of uplands is influenced by geomorphic features, soil, water, and vegetation.

Public land. Land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and land held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Public roads. These roads are open to the public, but may be restricted in terms of the type of travel allowed. For example, there are motorized and non-motorized public roads.

Reasonable Foreseeable Development (RFD) Scenario. The prediction of the type and amount of oil and gas activity that would occur in a given area. The prediction is based on geologic factors, past history of drilling, projected demand for oil and gas, and industry interest.

Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act (of 1926). The Recreation and Public Purposes Act provided for the lease and sale of public lands determined valuable for public purposes. The objective of the R&PP Act is to meet the needs of State and local government agencies and non-profit organizations by leasing or conveying public land required for recreation and public purpose uses. Examples of uses made of R&PP lands are parks and greenbelts, sanitary landfills, schools, religious facilities, and camps for youth groups. The act provides substantial cost-benefits for land acquisition and provides for recreation facilities or historical monuments at no cost.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). A continuum used to characterize recreation opportunities in terms of setting, activity, and experience opportunities. The spectrum covers a range of recreation opportunities from primitive to urban. With respect to river management planning, ROS represents one possible method for delineating management units or zones. See BLM Manual Section 8320 for more detailed discussion (from M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

Recreational River. Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Resource Management Plan (RMP). A land use plan as prescribed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that establishes, for a given area of land, land-use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple-use, objectives, and actions to be achieved.

Right-of-Way (ROW). Means the public lands authorized to be used or occupied for specific purposes pursuant to a right-of-way grant, which are in the public interest and which require rights-of-way over, upon, under, or through such lands.

Riparian Area. A form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. Riparian areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics that reflect the influence of permanent surface or subsurface water. Typical riparian areas include lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels. Excluded are ephemeral streams or washes that lack vegetation and depend on free water in the soil.

Road. An open way for the passage of vehicles, persons, or animals on land, regardless of the type of travel.

Rock Art. Petroglyphs (carvings) or pictographs (paintings) used to depict history and culture.

Rotation. Grazing rotation between pastures in the allotment for the permitted time.

Scenic Byways. Highway routes, which have roadsides or corridors of special aesthetic, cultural, or historic value. An essential part of the highway is its scenic corridor. The

corridor may contain outstanding scenic vistas, unusual geologic features, or other natural elements.

Scenic River. A river or section of a river that is free of impoundments and whose shorelines are largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

Season of Use. The time during which livestock grazing is permitted on a given range allotment, as specified in the grazing permit.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). A public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific, structured recreation opportunities (i.e., activity, experience, and benefit opportunities). The BLM recognizes three distinct types of SRMAs: community-based, intensive, and undeveloped big open (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Special Recreation Permit (SRP). A permit required for any activity that is recreational in nature and involves groups of people. A commercial SRP is required for such an activity that involves a business. Generally, these permits are for guided recreation activities provided by outfitters to the public. These include guided river trips, hunting trips, and jeep tours. However, other commercial recreational activities such as advertising or selling food or merchandise would also require an SRP.

A competitive SRP is required for events where two or more people compete in a recreational activity. A permit is also required when one person or team competes with an established record. However, not all competitive events require a permit.

Certain organized group events also require an SRP. An organized group event is a recreation event that is not commercial and is not competitive. Examples of organized group events include scout campouts, club rides or hikes, church or company picnics, or large family reunions.

Stand. A group of forest trees of sufficiently uniform species composition, age, and condition to be considered a homogeneous unit for management purposes.

Sustained Yield. Sustained yield of wood fiber that, properly harvested and mitigated, would sustain the underlying ecosystem processes.

Threatened Species. Any species, which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all, or a significant portion of its range (from M6840, Special Status Species Manual).

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). An estimate of the total quantity of pollutants (from all sources: point, nonpoint, and natural) that may be allowed into waters without exceeding applicable water quality criteria.

Undertaking. A term with legal definition and application i.e., “actions carried out by or on behalf of the agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.” (See National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and Section 301(7), Appendix 5; 36 CFR Part 800). However, Section 106 does not apply to actions subject to State or local regulation only. The vast majority of land use authorizations approved by BLM, as well as BLM-funded projects, are undertakings for purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA.

Valid Existing Rights. Any lease established (and valid) prior to a new authorization, change in land designation, or in regulation.

Visibility. A measurement of the ability to see and identify objects at different distances.

Visitor Day. Twelve visitor hours, which may be aggregated by one or more persons in single or multiple visits.

Visitor Use. Visitor use of a resource for inspiration, stimulation, solitude, relaxation, education, pleasure, or satisfaction.

Visual Resources. The visible physical features of a landscape (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that constitute the scenery of an area.

Visual Resource Management (VRM). The system by which BLM classifies and manages scenic values and visual quality of public lands. The system is based on research that has produced ways of assessing aesthetic qualities of the landscape in objective terms. After inventory and evaluation, lands are given relative visual ratings, which determine the amount of modification allowed for the basic elements of the landscape.

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes. Categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. There are four classes. Each class has an objective, which prescribes the amount of change allowed in the characteristic landscape (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Volatile organic chemicals that produce vapors readily, at room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure. Volatile organic chemicals include gasoline, industrial chemicals such as benzene, solvents such as toluene and xylene, and tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene, the principal dry cleaning solvent).

Wild River. Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

Wild, Scenic, and/or Recreational (WSR). The term used in this Manual Section for what is traditionally shortened to "Wild and Scenic" rivers. Designated river segments are classified, i.e., wild, scenic, and/or recreational, but cannot overlap (from M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

Wilderness Characteristics. Wilderness characteristics include size, the appearance of naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. They may also include ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. However Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 has been updated by IM-2003-195, dated June 20, 2003. Indicators of an area's naturalness include the extent of landscape modifications, the presence of native vegetation communities, and the connectivity of habitats. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation may be experienced when the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people are rare or infrequent, in locations where visitors can be isolated, alone or secluded from others, where the use of the area is through non-motorized, non-mechanical means, and where no or only minimally developed recreation facilities are encountered.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA). A designation made through the land use planning process of a roadless area found to have wilderness characteristics as described in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (from H-6310-1, Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures).

Wilderness. A congressionally designated area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, that is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected mainly by the forces of nature, with human imprints substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is large enough to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value. The definition contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 891) (from H-6310-1, Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures).

Wildfire. Unplanned human or naturally caused fires in wildlands.

Wildland fire. Any fire, regardless of ignition source, that is burning outside of a prescribed fire and any fire burning on public lands or threatening public land resources, where no fire prescription standards have been prepared (from H-1742-1, BLM Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook).

List of Preparers

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Name	Category of Interest
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